

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Washington, D. C.

July 26, 1947

Canners Urged to Return Can Size Survey Forms

Canners who have not returned the can size survey questionnaire forms sent them on July 8, are urged to do so at once, in order that the work of coding, tabulating, and summarizing these returns may be completed not later than August 15. The can size survey, which is being undertaken by the National Canners Association's Committee on Simplification of Containers, will reflect the canning industry's views on bringing up to date Simplified Practice Recommendation 155-40. The study will cover all canned food products except meat and fish. Extra copies of the survey forms still are available and canners who failed to receive or who have misplaced the survey questionnaire form, can obtain another copy from Association headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended July 19, 1947, totaled 919,734 cars, the Association of American Railroads has announced. While this was a decrease of 1,762 cars, or two-tenths of one percent below the corresponding week in 1946, the earload traffic exceeded that week, and in fact exceeded any corresponding week for the past several years, AAR said.

Fourth quarter allocations of tin plate for foreign countries totaled 142,000 short tons, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported July 24. This represents an increase of 2,000 short tons over third quarter allocations. Of this total, 120,000 short tons of tin plate will be sent abroad for packaging perishable food products.

The National Advisory Committee under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 has recommended to the U. S. Department of Agriculture that a large share of the \$9,000,000 appropriated under the Act be used "to develop practical methods of marketing critical farm surpluses that may arise in the years ahead."

Senate Committee Reports Marketing Act Amendments

The Senate Committee on Agriculture on July 24 favorably reported to the Senate the Hope bill (H. R. 452) to amend the Marketing Agreements Act in the form passed by the House on July 21.

As introduced in the House last January the bill would have removed the fruit and vegetable canning crop exemptions from the Act, thus making possible production and marketing controls by the Department of Agriculture. At hearings held by the House Agricultural Committee on February 26 and 27, representatives of the industry opposed the removal of the exemption and pointed out the lack of necessity for the exercise of any such controls over fruits or vegetables for canning (see INFORMATION LETTER for March 1, 1947, page 139).

In reporting the bill to the House, the Committee on Agriculture did not approve the extension of the Act, and when the bill was considered and passed by the House the canning exemption was retained in (See *Congress, Marketing Act Amendments*, page 338)

Soup and Condensed Milk Canners Granted More Sugar

By Amendment 56 to Third Revised Ration Order 3, effective July 21, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sugar Rationing Administration made it possible for soup canners to obtain and use a quantity of sugar for canning or bottling each case of 24 No. 2 cans (or equivalent) of soup equal to 100 percent of their average use during the calendar year 1941, or if they prefer, a sugar allowance equal to their average use during the period from August 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944. SRA states that this will permit many canners to obtain sugar for a number of kinds of soup to which he had no historical base period usage. By the same action, SRA granted provisional sugar allowances for condensed milk, whether or not it was packed in containers holding more than one gallon.

BAE Report Shows Slight Drop in Indicated Green Pea Production

The 1947 estimated production of green peas for processing, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 24, will be about 1 percent less than was expected on July 10. The 1947 prospective production of 400,980 tons compares with 518,980 tons for 1946 and an average of 332,790 tons for the 1936-45

period, BAE said. Present indicated 1947 production of green peas for processing, expressed in tons by States, is as follows (for comparisons see table on page 322 of the INFORMATION LETTER for July 12):

Maine, 6,300; New York, 18,980; New Jersey, 2,540; Pennsylvania, 14,760; Ohio, 2,520; Indiana, 4,360; Illinois, 15,930; Michigan, 5,460; Wisconsin, 117,000; Minnesota, 35,180; Iowa, 2,420; Maryland, 7,000; Delaware, 800; Virginia, 1,200; Idaho, 10,620; Colorado, 4,700; Utah, 15,120; Washington, 73,500; Oregon, 52,250; California, 3,740; other States, 6,600.

Congress

Congress is expected to recess on July 26. A summary of the action taken this session on proposals of interest to the canning industry will be published in a forthcoming issue of the INFORMATION LETTER. The summary will show the status of such measures at the time of the recess and will form a source of ready reference. All measures retain the status reached in this session upon the convening of the next session of the 80th Congress in January, 1948. This applies also should the recess be terminated later this year.

Farm Labor

Domestic Labor—In reporting a supplemental appropriation on July 23, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended that the domestic labor portion of the farm labor supply program, currently in effect, be extended to June 30, 1948. The Committee approved an appropriation of \$1,350,000 to implement the proposed extension. Of this amount, \$1,250,000 is for the use of the various States. This additional extension of the current program recommended by the Senate Committee does not authorize the importation of foreign labor, hence the foreign labor program expires on December 31 of this year, pursuant to Public Law No. 40, which was enacted in April.

Labor Camps—Legislation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of farm labor supply centers, facilities and equipment to public or semi-public agencies or non-profit associations of farmers for the continued purpose of housing agricultural workers was approved by Congress this past week.

This legislation (H. R. 4254) passed the House on July 22, and was ap-

proved by the Senate on the following day. The bill provides that the labor camps are to be available for purchase until June 30, 1949. However, after January 30, 1948, if they have not been sold, the camps are to be operated only under contractual arrangements with responsible public or semi-public agencies or non-profit associations of farmers at no expense to the federal government.

MARKETING ACT AMENDMENTS

(Concluded from page 337)

the law. In addition, the House approved an amendment submitted by Congressman Abe Goff of Idaho extending the canning exemption to the freezing of fruit and vegetable commodities, thus emphasizing Congressional opinion that production and marketing controls are not necessary in the case of quick frozen, as well as canned foods.

Raw Products

Resolution Warns That 2,4-D Weed Killer Can Be Harmful

According to a report submitted by Chairman Hope of the House Committee on Agriculture to accompany House Resolution 276, serious damage has been done to cotton, potatoes, soybeans and other crops from the use of the new herbicide 2,4-D. The report is based on information concerning the results of application by airplane of 2,4-D for control of weeds on rice fields. In general it is known that 2,4-D is destructive to broad-leaved plants but has little or no effect on most grasses, cereals, and other narrow-leaved plants.

House Resolution 276, introduced by Congressman Larcade of Louisiana requests the Secretary of Agriculture "(1) to use the facilities of the Department, the radio, press and various farm groups and organizations to make known to the Nation at once that 2,4-D can be used only with extreme caution; (2) to make an immediate investigation to determine (a) what crops are harmed by 2,4-D and (b) how far 2,4-D dust will carry and have harmful effects when distributed by airplane and when distributed by ground equipment; (3) to make a study to determine whether existing supplies of 2,4-D can be mixed with other chemicals in a preparation which

will not be harmful to cotton and to other economically valuable plants; and (4) to make known to the Nation the results of the investigation conducted."

Canners who may be considering the use of 2,4-D or any other herbicide for weed control in canning crops should be warned of the hazard of damage to adjacent crops by wind drift during application.

Report on Soil Fumigation for Control of Nematodes

An excellent, detailed report entitled "Soil Fumigation for Control of Nematodes and Other Soil-Inhabiting Organisms" has been prepared by the Division of Nematology, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and published as Supplement 170 of the *Plant Disease Reporter*. The report is a practical treatise which gives the characteristics and efficacy as nematocides of the various chemicals and describes in detail methods for fumigating compost and potting soil, fumigating greenhouse beds, seed beds, and small fields, as well as methods of making large scale soil applications.

No comparative experimental data are presented in the report but it might be of interest to canners agricultural departments.

Copies of "Soil Fumigation for Control of Nematodes and Other Soil-Inhabiting Organisms" may be obtained by writing directly to the Division of Mycology and Disease Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

Foreign Trade

Summary of Licensing and Exchange Control Orders

The U. S. Department of Commerce has released a summary of licensing and exchange control requirements for different European countries and certain African areas with whom private trade is still in effect. The summary points out that:

Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, and Luxembourg are the four countries which have minimized their import controls. Portugal requires licenses for only a few articles and has no

restrictions on foreign exchange as related to import permits. All other countries, with the exception of Sweden and Denmark, require licenses for all imports.

Sweden has a preferred list of commodities classified as "essentials." These do not include canned foods. Denmark issues import licenses for the "necessaries of life" and presently bars all "luxury items." Both these Scandinavian countries are maintaining safeguards on foreign exchange.

Pro forma invoices must be submitted by importers to obtain either licenses or letters of credit in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and Turkey.

Exchange permits automatically are issued with import licenses in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Iceland. In Austria, Bulgaria, Syria and Lebanon, Turkey, and Yugoslavia exchange permits require separate applications and issue even though import licenses may have been obtained.

In Albania foreign trade is entirely a State monopoly. In other Russian satellite countries, trade is possible only on a barter basis.

ITO Conference Rejects Plan for American Export Subsidy

The American delegation at the International Trade Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, has been defeated by an 8 to 1 vote in its attempt to gain approval for American agricultural export subsidies. State Department officials said that the provision adopted by the Conference allows a country with a "burdensome surplus" to seek an international commodity agreement to maintain prices. If such an agreement should fail of achievement, then recourse to subsidy could be taken, with ITO approval.

The basis of protest of other participating nations seems to be that American agricultural subsidies now serve to keep export prices below home market prices, whereas others—such as the Canadian wheat subsidy—do not.

State Department officials have stated that they do not interpret the reported defeat of the American delegation at Geneva to mean that the United States, if it joins the ITO (in whose objective success the U. S. has taken a leading part), will have to revise its farm subsidy policy. They see a distinct difference between do-

mestic farm price support and direct subsidies on exports leading to the "dumping" of American products in foreign countries at prices below world market levels.

Exporters Request U. S. to Protest Proposed Cuban Law

The State Department during the past few weeks has received a number of protests from American traders concerning proposed Cuban legislation to restrict foreign exporters from changing their Cuban import agents at will.

State Department officials in Washington have no hesitation in describing the bill as "vicious and discriminatory," and while not specifically contravening the terms of our bilateral trade agreement with Cuba (promulgated in 1934), the proposed legislation, it is said, sets up new trade barriers which would surely have the effect of restricting American exporters who do business with independent Cuban import agencies.

Among other things, the proposed bill seeks to provide that foreign firms may not change their agencies in Cuba except under conditions which "protect" the import agents by penalizing the exporter. For example, if the local agent during the period of his incumbency has increased sales for the exporter's products in Cuba by 50 percent, the agency may not be cancelled unless the principal compensates the agent to a degree that is regarded as little less than confiscatory. Similarly, if the local agent has spent 50 percent of his profits in advertising the exporter's wares in Cuba, there can be no cancellation of the contract without stiff compensatory payments.

State Department officials say that while a large number of American manufacturers are highly exercised over the proposed legislation, the fact that the Cuban legislature adjourned in June without taking any action regarding it indicated that it lacked popular backing. They are aware that a strong, radical and anti-American minority group has existed in Cuban political circles, particularly among labor unions possessing Communist leadership. This seems to be the first occasion, however, on which their animus has taken a provocative turn in the form of inimical legislation obviously aimed at American interests.

American exports to Cuba in 1946 totalled \$287,077,186, more than 40 percent increase over 1945.

1947 Australian Fruit Pack Higher than 1946 Production

The processing of the 1947 Australian apricot, peach, and pear crops was completed in May, the U. S. Department of Commerce announced this week.

Because the peach and pear crops were heavy and probably because less fruit was diverted to jam making than in war years, the aggregate pack of apricots, peaches, pears, and mixed fruits amounted to 2,625,413 cases of 2 dozen-30-ounce tins in 1947 and was the largest since 1941, when 2,732,701 cases were produced. The pack also was 700,000 cases more than in the preceding year when adverse weather conditions and insect attack greatly reduced peach and apricot crops.

The total 1947 Australian pack of canned apricots of 272,275 cases was below normal although much above the two preceding years. Production of canned peaches totaled 1,474,100 cases, approximately 450,000 cases more than in the preceding year and the highest since 1941. The 1947 pack of 817,567 cases of pears was the largest since 1940.

Since 1940 the packs of canned pineapple produced in Australia have been far less than in prewar years. The reasons are the substantial loss of bearing acreage of pineapple plantations in 1943, the demand for pineapple on the fresh-fruit markets, and labor shortages in canneries. In 1947 an estimated 80,000 cases of canned pineapple were produced from the summer crop as compared with 157,975 cases for the entire year of 1946.

Because of the need to supply as much foodstuffs to the United Kingdom as possible, the Commonwealth Government is again exercising control over the distribution of the Australian canned-fruit pack. It has been decided that the quantity of canned apricots, peaches, and pears for the domestic market will be limited to 600,000 cases in 1947 as against 748,000 case in 1946. The limiting of quantities for domestic consumption will make 2,025,000 cases available for export—1,525,000 cases for Britain and 500,000 cases for other markets including New Zealand and Canada.

Mexico's Import Embargo

Mexico's Finance Minister, Ramon Beteta, reports that the first week's operations of that country's embargo against imports has reduced the demand for U. S. dollars by 50 percent.

Statistics

Stocks of Canned Carrots

July 1, 1947, stocks of canned carrots totaled 1,031,631 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with April 1, 1947, stocks of 1,348,405 cases and the 1946 pack of 3,417,502 actual cases.

Stocks of canned carrots in canners' hands on July 1, 1947, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 82 percent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below by style of pack, can size, and area:

Stocks of Canned Carrots in Canners' Hands (Total Sold and Unsold)

Style of Pack	24/2	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin and Glass	Total
EASTERN STATES					
Whole.....					
Cut.....					
Sliced.....	2,342			2,054	4,396
Diced.....	62,917		45,237	1,740	109,894
Shoestring.....	9,021		2,749		11,770
Total.....	74,280		47,986	3,794	126,060
MIDWESTERN STATES					
Whole.....			500		500
Cut.....	3,321		1,465		4,786
Sliced.....	3,515		3,200		6,715
Diced.....	150,873		41,780	48,094	240,747
Shoestring.....	21,326		5,852	26,234	53,412
Total.....	179,035		52,797	74,328	306,160
WESTERN STATES					
Whole.....	243		417		660
Cut.....	150	495	37,891		38,536
Sliced.....	4,092		4,117		8,209
Diced.....	320,244		190,917	1,343	512,504
Shoestring.....	28,851		10,651		39,502
Total.....	353,580	495	243,993	1,343	599,411
U. S. Total.....	606,895	495	344,776	79,465	1,031,631

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended July 19 totaled 303 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 3 percent above the 295 million pounds produced during the preceding week but 21 percent below the 386 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Stocks of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice in canners' hands July 1, 1947, totaled 5,029,639 actual cases equivalent to 5,778,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with June 1, 1947, stocks of 6,364,000 cases, basis 24/2's. (All stocks of tomato juice on July 1 of last year

were not compiled. June 1, 1946, stocks totaled 405,000 cases.)

Shipments of canned tomato juice during June totaled 586,000 cases or a decrease of 30 percent from May shipments of 847,000 cases.

The details as to July 1 stocks with comparisons are shown below, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 88 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46 Cases	1946-47 Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1.....	200,000	500,000
Pack.....	28,389,000	34,900,000
Total supply.....	28,589,000	35,400,000
Government purchases.....	180,000	a124,000
Civilian supply.....	28,409,000	35,276,000
Civilian stocks, July 1.....	(b)	5,778,000
Civilian shipments during June.....	(b)	586,000
Civilian shipments, Aug. 1 to July 1.....	(b)	29,498,000

aAnnounced government procurement.
bNot available.

Stocks and Shipments by Can Sizes (Actual Cases)

Sizes	Total civilian stocks June 1, 1947	Civilian July 1, 1947 shipments	Cases
No. 2.....	2,465,737	2,211,254	254,483
No. 3 Cyl.....	2,775,463	2,550,972	224,491
No. 10.....	289,559	258,505	31,054
Misc. Tin & Glass	15,604	8,908	6,696
Total (Actual cases).....	5,546,363	5,029,639	516,724
Total (Basis 24/2's).....	6,364,000	5,778,000	586,000

Canned Pumpkin and Squash

July 1, 1947, stocks of canned pumpkin and squash in canners' hands totaled 284,586 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These stocks are about 9 percent of the 1946 pack.

Stocks of canned pumpkin and squash on July 1, 1947, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 84 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below by can size:

	Pack 1946 Cases	Stocks July 1, 1947 Cases	Percent of Pack on Hand July 1, 1947
24/2.....	7,007		00.0
24/2½.....	2,595,776	236,673	09.1
6/10.....	823,165	46,913	09.0
Misc. tin and glass.....	108,711	1,000	00.9
Total.....	3,234,659	284,586	08.8

Green and Wax Bean Stocks

The carryover of canned green and wax beans in canners' hands on July 1, 1947, totaled 1,386,500 actual cases, equivalent to 1,453,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to reports received by the Association's Division of Statistics.

Shipments during June, 1947, totaled 399,049 actual cases equivalent to 413,000 cases basis 24/2's. These compare with July 1, 1946, stocks of 1,115,000 cases including unshipped supplies remaining from the new pack, which totaled 3,420,000 cases to July 1 and June 1946, shipments of 1,610,000 cases basis 24/2's according to a report of the Department of Commerce.

July 1, 1947, stocks of canned green and wax beans by area, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 84 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown on the following page.

Stocks and Shipments (Actual Cases)

Areas	Total civilian stocks		Shipments during
	June 1, 1947 Cases	July 1, 1947 Cases	June, 1947 Cases
Northeast			
Green.....	308,738	282,908	115,770
Wax.....	88,433	41,444	46,980
Middle-Atlantic			
Green.....	499,520	441,721	57,700
Wax.....	11,200	8,430	2,770
Mid-West			
Green.....	75,123	54,795	20,328
Wax.....	7,611	1,710	5,901
Western			
Green.....	261,892	203,613	58,279
Wax.....	1,312	1,277	35
Southern			
Green.....	426,958	339,342	87,616
Wax.....	14,762	11,200	3,562
Total U. S.			
Green.....	1,662,231	1,322,439	339,792
Wax.....	123,318	64,061	59,257

Stocks of Canned Beets

July 1, 1947, stocks of canned beets in canners' hands totaled 1,825,109 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with April 1, 1947, stocks of 2,955,400 cases and the 1946 pack of 7,247,943 cases.

The table below shows by style of pack, can size, and area the July 1,

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions and varieties through July 12, 1947, as compared with a similar period in 1946:

Districts	July 12, 1947 Cases	July 13, 1946 Cases
Western Alaska.....	1,035,640	534,726
Central Alaska.....	412,082	243,785
Southeastern Alaska.....	9,819	16,424
Total.....	1,457,541	794,935
Species	July 12, 1947 Cases	July 13, 1946 Cases
King.....	41,219	24,939
Red.....	1,295,721	682,679
Pink.....	65,073	19,030
Chum.....	51,051	64,605
Coho.....	4,477	3,682
Total.....	1,457,541	794,935

¹ Includes Yukon-Kuskokwim District (6/1-8/15) pack of 3,220 cases of Kings to June 28, 1947; 2 plants operating.

1947, stocks of canned beets in canners' hands, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 82 percent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting:

Stocks of Canned Beets in Canners' Hands (Total Sold and Unsold)

Style of Pack	24/2	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin and Glass	Total
EASTERN STATES					
Whole.....	29,857	1,243	25,258	4,374	60,632
Cut.....	78,149	68,669	31,829	3,348	181,995
Sliced.....	101,384	23,164	50,929	108,276	283,753
Diced.....	27,748	.....	9,767	8,447	45,962
Shoestring.....	18,585	.....	9,852	9,088	38,125
Total.....	255,723	93,076	127,335	134,033	610,167
MIDWESTERN STATES					
Whole.....	57,885	23,665	46,129	74,090	201,769
Cut.....	61,382	45,501	30,067	29,682	166,622
Sliced.....	138,090	26,133	83,134	133,309	400,666
Diced.....	41,356	633	18,146	28,236	88,371
Shoestring.....	28,474	.....	6,406	11,728	46,608
Total.....	327,187	95,932	183,872	297,045	904,036
WESTERN STATES					
Whole.....	23,324	.....	3,068	.....	26,392
Cut.....	39,734	.....	7,828	.....	47,562
Sliced.....	67,461	.....	23,537	.....	91,018
Diced.....	87,974	.....	14,061	2,000	104,035
Shoestring.....	27,667	.....	14,532	.....	42,199
Total.....	246,180	.....	62,726	2,000	310,906
U. S. Total.....	829,090	189,008	373,933	433,078	1,825,109

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands July 1, 1947, totaled 823,714 actual cases, equivalent to 797,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. This compares with July 1,

1946, stocks of 380,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

Shipments by canners during June, 1947, totaled 747,621 actual cases, equivalent to 718,000 cases, basis 24/2's. This compares with June, 1946, shipments of 1,135,000 cases.

July 1, 1947, stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands with comparisons, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 83 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1945-46 Cases	1946-47 Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1.....	100,000	100,000
Pack.....	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply.....	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases.....	750,000	*1,270,000
Civilian supply.....	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, July 1.....	380,000	797,000
Shipments during June.....	1,135,000	718,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-July 1.....	27,207,000	28,984,000

* Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	June 1, 1947 Cases	July 1, 1947 Cases	June, 1947 Cases
Eastern States:			
Cream style—			
White.....	15,071	5,891	9,180
Golden.....	236,802	114,928	121,674
Whole grain—			
Golden.....	130,977	56,800	74,177
White.....	7,175	2,916	4,259
Total.....	390,025	180,535	209,400
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White.....	100,861	60,984	39,877
Golden.....	633,927	393,531	240,396
Whole grain—			
Golden.....	433,243	182,999	250,244
White.....	13,279	5,063	7,614
Total.....	1,181,310	643,179	538,131
Total U. S.	1,571,335	823,714	747,621

Deaths

Major General Sharpe Dies

Major General Henry Granville Sharpe, 89, died at his home in Providence, R. I., on July 13. General Sharpe, an authority on Army subsistence and provisioning, served as a member on the first Scientific Research Committee of the National Cannery Association and in this capacity worked actively to bring about greater acceptance and better quality of canned foods. He was well known to a number of the charter members of the National Cannery Association, and he has addressed several N.C.A. conventions.

General Sharpe became Army Quartermaster General in 1916, a post which he held throughout World War

I. He also held an additional rank of Major General of the Line which was given him in 1918. He became Commanding General of the Army's southeastern region in 1920, a post which he held until his retirement shortly after.

General Sharpe was an author of many books on Army subsistence; his best known, "The Provisioning of the Modern Army in the Field," was a standard text book which was used by leading military schools here and abroad for many years. Another book, "The Art of Subsisting Armies in War," also received widespread recognition.

Born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1858, General Sharpe was graduated from West Point in 1880.

Frederick M. Clark Dies

Frederick Merritt Clark, 73, former vice president and director of Associated Seed Growers, Inc., passed away at Milford, Conn., on July 16, after a long illness. Mr. Clark started in the seed business in 1892, when he became connected with the Everett B. Clark Seed Co., a firm operated by his father and an elder brother, Herbert.

Upon the death of his father and older brother, Mr. Clark and another brother, Arthur B., took over the business. The business was later merged with John H. Allen Seed Co. and N. B. Keeney & Son, and the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., was formed, Mr. Clark becoming vice president and director of the new firm. Mr. Clark held both of these offices until about ten years ago, when he retired due to ill health.

As a result of his frequent travels through the crop growing areas each summer, Mr. Clark was well known to many canners and growers.

Robert Nelson Dies

Robert Nelson, 67, one of the originators of the "Plee-Zing" brand of canned foods, who had been with N. W. Houck & Bro., New York City food brokers, since 1937, died July 20 at Bayside, Queens, N. Y.

Death Takes Garth E. Carrier

Garth E. Carrier, former director of the National Canners Association and past president of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, died on July 14, at Vinton, Iowa. He was vice president and general manager of the Iowa Canning Co.

Prominently known to canners throughout the nation, Mr. Carrier took an active part in the canning industry affairs. In addition to serving seven terms as an N.C.A. director and in a great many Association activities, Mr. Carrier served in various executive capacities with the Corn Canners Service Bureau and the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association. He was a member of the OPA and USDA Corn Canning Industry Advisory Committees during the war.

Home Economics

N.C.A. Quantity Recipe Books

An unusual number of requests are being received from camps throughout the country for the quantity recipe book "Canned Foods Recipes for Serving 50." Many of the requests have resulted from various reviews given the book in camp magazines, restaurant, hotel and other institution publications. Although most of the requests are brief, several have taken time to comment specifically on the usefulness and general coverage of the book.

After reviewing the recipe book at headquarters, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., asked for sufficient copies to supply one each for the dietitians of their camps. Other organizations have sent notices to members or described the book in newsletters giving the Association's Home Economics Division address for single requests.

Meetings

Sardine Canners Hold Meeting

Members of the California Sardine Products Institute at their annual convention on July 21 in the Hotel Rio Del Mar at Aptos, Calif., heard H. Thomas Austern, Counsel for the National Canners Association, who discussed a number of problems affecting the fish canning industry.

Other speakers on the convention program and their topics of discussion are as follows: Colonel I. M. Isaacs, "Review of Activities of California Sardine Products Institute"; W. J.

O'Connell, "Water Pollution Problems"; Wm. C. Morehead, "Research Report"; and Eugene D. Bennett, "Remarks by Counsel for the Institute."

Forthcoming Meetings

July 23-August 1—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

July 29-30—The National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Reiger, Sandusky, Ohio.

August 4-29—Ohio State University, College of Agriculture, Third Frozen Food Locker Operators School, Columbus, Ohio.

October 6-7—Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, 15th Annual Meeting, Hotel Sheraton, Springfield, Mass.

October 9, 10-11—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Florida.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 17-18—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 33rd Annual Meeting, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savary Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deahler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Ohio Canners Convention

President Luke F. Beckman this week announced that the annual convention of the Ohio Canners Association will be held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 9 and 10, 1947.

Northwest Canners Meet

H. Thomas Austern, Counsel for the National Canners Association, addressed a special joint luncheon-meeting of members of the Northwest Canners Association and the National Canners Association on July 25. Following Mr. Austern's address, the Northwest Canners Association held a special membership meeting and discussed a number of subjects of importance to the canning industry.

Pennsylvania Canners to Meet

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Canners Association will be held in York at the Yorktowne hotel on November 17 and 18. The Convention Committee, appointed to formulate a program and assist with other details, has as its Chairman—Alan R. Warehime, Hanover Canning Co., Hanover. Other members working with him will be Howard Musselman, C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville; Walter Maule, Mushroom Cooperative Canning Co., Kennett Square; Stran Summers, Charles G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom; and William A. Free, Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford.

Florida Canners to Meet

The 16th Annual Meeting of the Florida Canners Association will be held on October 9, 10, and 11 at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel at Daytona Beach, Florida. C. C. Rathbun, Executive Secretary of that Association has advised the N.C.A.

Standards

Canners Request Rehearing on Green, Wax Bean Standards

The National Canners Association has joined with the Wisconsin Canners Association, The Association of New York State Canners, Inc., and the Tri-State Packers Association, in a petition requesting the Federal Security Administrator for a rehearing and amendment of the standards of identity and quality for canned green and wax beans. The sections of the present standards which the petitioners would have the Federal Security Administrator amend and the proposed amendments are as follows:

1. Section 51.11(a) (2) of the Standard of Quality for Canned Green Beans and the corresponding provision in Section 51.16 of the Standard of Quality for Canned Wax Beans should be amended to read as follows:

"(2) The trimmed pods contain not more than 18 percent by weight of seed and pieces of seed."

2. Section 51.11(a) (4) of the Standard of Quality for Canned Green Beans and the corresponding provision in Section 51.16 of the Standard of Quality for Canned Wax Beans should be amended to read as follows:

"(4) The deseeded pods contain not more than 0.18 percent by weight of fibrous material."

3. Section 51.10(c) of the Standard of Identity for Canned Green Beans and Section 51.15(b) of the Standard of Identity for Canned Wax Beans should be amended to read as follows:

"(c) Wherever the name 'Green Beans' (or 'Wax Beans') appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the words and statements prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter, except that the varietal name of the green beans (or of the wax beans) or the word 'stringless' where a stringless variety is used and the designation of the length of cut may so intervene."

4. Section 51.11(a) (1) of the Standard of Quality for Canned Green Beans and the corresponding provision of the Standard of Quality for Canned Wax Beans should be amended to read as follows:

"(1) In the case of cut beans (§ 51.10(a) (3)) and mixtures of two or more of the optional ingredients specified in § 51.10(a) (1) to (a) (4), inclusive, not more than

60 units per 12 ounces drained weight are less than ½ inch long, but where there are more than 240 units per 12 ounces of drained weight, not more than 25 percent of the units are less than ½ inch long."

Statistics

(Concluded from page 341)

Stocks of Tomato Catsup

Stocks of tomato catsup in canners' hands on July 1, 1947, totaled 649,715 actual cases, as compared with stocks of 3,192,815 actual cases on March 1 of this year, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported.

The shipments of tomato catsup during March and through June, 1947, totaled 2,543,100 actual cases.

The following report shows the stocks of tomato catsup in canner's hands and shipments with comparisons by container sizes. This report is based upon data received from canners who packed about 95 percent of the 1946 tomato catsup production together with estimates from those not reporting.

Stocks Tomato Catsup in Canner's Hands on July 1, 1947 (in cases of all sizes)

	March 1, 1947	July 1, 1947	Shipments Mar.-June
	Cases	Cases	Cases
4 oz. glass.....	2,922,801	573,801	2,349,000
No. 10 tin.....	253,669	63,338	190,331
Misc. tin and glass.....	16,345	12,576	3,769
Total.....	3,192,815	649,715	2,543,100

Canned Milk Statistics

Supplies of canned evaporated and condensed milk held by wholesale grocers on June 30, 1947, were fractionally larger than similar stocks reported for the end of March, but were over one-fifth larger than the stocks held on June 30, 1946, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Five hundred and sixty-seven wholesale grocers reported a total of 34,206,000 pounds of canned evaporated milk on hand June 30, compared with 31,663,000 pounds reported by 607 firms on March 31. Stocks of canned evaporated milk at the end of June, based upon a comparison of reports from 557 wholesale grocers reporting for both this year and last, were 23 percent larger than the stocks of a year earlier.

Stocks of canned condensed milk held by 567 reporting wholesalers on June 30 totaled 851,000 pounds.

Fisheries

USDA Wants to Buy Canned Mackerel and Herring

The Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has advised the Association that it will receive offers for the sale of canned fish of the following species: Mackerel, sea herring, river herring (alewives), and other species of standard packs in a comparable price range. Purchases will be limited to fish packs only. Packs which contain potatoes, cereal or any other similar ingredient will not be considered.

Purchases will be made under contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Offers, on Offer of Sale Form F00-32, in an original and three signed copies must be received on or before 5 p. m., EDT, Tuesday, July 29, 1947, or on either of the two following Tuesdays, August 5, 1947, or August 12, 1947. Offers shall be submitted to Fish and Fish Products Division, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. The envelope shall be sealed and shall be marked on the outside "Fish bid, Announcement No. F0-32. Do not open," the USDA said.

Notice of acceptance will be given by telegram filed in Washington, D. C., on or before midnight, EDT, of the Monday following each Tuesday closing date stated above. The Commodity Credit Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

Offerings shall indicate quantities for delivery within the next thirty (30) days. A separate offer form shall be used for each species of fish. Offers of fish that do not come within the specifications of paragraph 4(a) of the Offer of Sale form, must be accompanied by six sample cans of each type of fish offered. Samples shall be clearly marked or labeled for identification.

It is preferred that fish be packed in No. 300 cans or cans of approximately that size containing 14, 15 or 16 ounces per can, but consideration will be given to offers of fish packed in No. 2 cans. All cans must be labeled with vendor's commercial label. Cans may be packaged 24 per case but cases containing 48 cans are preferred.

Commodity Credit Corporation prefers the cases to be suitable for export. Vendor may use any export type case available to him but 90-point or 100-point solid fibre or 23-9-16 or 23-9-23 corrugated cases are acceptable. Cases need not be weatherproofed. Strapping is required and offerors should indicate in the space provided on the Offer Form, the additional cost, if any, for strapping material and labor.

Copies of the offer form have been sent to all fish canners and additional copies and further details with respect to this program may be obtained from M. W. Wallar of the Washington Office, telephone REpublic 4142, Extension 3559. Questions pertaining to shipping, for eastern seaboard points, should be referred to Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, 90 Church Street, Room 606, New York 7, New York, and from west coast points to the Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, 821 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Sardine Institute Officers

Officers of the California Sardine Products Institute elected at its annual convention on July 21 at Aptos, Calif., are as follows:

President—H. C. Davis, Terminal Island Sea Foods, Ltd., Terminal Island; first vice president—I. M. Isaacs, Edible Fish Meals and Oils, San Francisco; second vice president—F. J. Leard, Custom House Packing Co., Monterey; secretary—L. B. Irish, Coast Fishing Co., Wilmington; treasurer—D. T. Saxby, California Packing Corp., San Francisco; assistant secretary and manager—David V. Oliver, California Sardine Products Institute, 255 California St., San Francisco.

To Form Surplus Food Agency

President Truman on July 24 stated that he was considering the establishment of another government agency whose function would be to dispose of possible food surpluses by using means other than food relief programs.

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

1739 H STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

July 28, 1947

S-P-E-C-I-A-L I-N-F-O-R-M-A-T-I-O-N L-E-T-T-E-R B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

ALL SUGAR RATIONING TERMINATED BY USDA -- CONTROLS RETAINED ON SUGAR PRICING AND SUGAR INVENTORIES

All sugar rationing was terminated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 12 noon, EDT, July 28. However, at the same time, all controls on sugar pricing were retained and new sugar inventory restrictions were instituted. Official text of the USDA press release is as follows:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that industrial sugar rationing ends, 12 noon, e.d.s.t., July 28, 1947, as the result of a lack of funds to continue the program. This step eliminates all sugar rationing. However, price controls are retained and sugar inventory controls are instituted concurrently with the end of industrial rationing.

The end of all sugar rationing was announced today because Congress failed to appropriate the funds necessary to continue the work of the Sugar Rationing Administration, and therefore, that office is being liquidated immediately. Most of the employees of the Sugar Rationing Administration are being dismissed today without the usual 30-day notices of dismissal as sufficient funds have not been made available to continue paying their salaries for this period.

With the lifting of rationing controls all suspension orders relating to sugar are revoked. In addition, all suspension order proceedings now pending are terminated. Persons under subpoena or notice to appear in such proceedings are released from making their appearance. However, all records pertaining to sugar transactions must be kept for 30 days after this revocation.

Records in connection with price control on sugar must be kept, subject to examination by the USDA until October 31, 1948. The continuing work on sugar price and inventory controls will be handled under the direction of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA. Pending correspondence on these discontinued program operations and on applications for adjustments or issuance of sugar bases will not be answered or acted on.

Briefly, the new sugar inventory controls provide: (1) a general limitation of sugar inventories for any person (other than household users) to a maximum of 2,000 pounds; (2) a limitation for any industrial or institutional user of 140 percent of the quantity used during the corresponding and next succeeding months of the year ended June 30, 1947; (3) a limitation for all wholesalers or retailers to quantities equal to those sold by them during the preceding calendar month; (4) in general, no limitation is made for primary distributors. However, if a primary distributor is also an industrial user, the limitation applicable to industrial users applies. Primary distributors include refiners and importers.